REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of the application are respectfully requested in view of the amendments and remarks herewith, which place the application into condition for allowance.

I.   STATUS OF THE CLAIMS AND FORMAL MATTERS

Claims 1-14, 16, 17, 19-20, 22-34 and 36-40 are pending in this application. Claims 5-6, 25 and 26 are withdrawn from further consideration and claims 15, 18, 21 and 35 have been canceled. Claims 1-4, 7-14, 16-17, 19-20, 22-24, and 39-40 are hereby amended in this response. No new matter has been introduced. Support for this amendment can be found throughout the Application as originally filed, specifically, in paragraph [0010] of the Specification. Changes to claims are not made for the purpose of patentability within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. §101, §102, §103, or §112. Rather, these changes are made simply for clarification and to round out the scope of protection to which Applicants are entitled.

II.   THE REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) HAVE BEEN OVERCOME

Claims 1-4, 7-8, 11-14, 16-17, 19-20, 22, 24, 27, 28, 31-34, 36, 37, and 39-40 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,432,850 to Takagi et al. ("Takagi") in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,744,236 to Rohrbach et al. ("Rohrbach")

Amended claim 1 recites:

> "**An industrial belt used in making nonwoven textiles in the airlaid, meltblown or spunbonding processes** comprising a conductive engineered fabric comprising a plurality of polymeric filaments having one or more C-shaped grooves with a mouth having a width less than the width of a central portion of the groove formed therein, wherein each filament includes electrically

> conductive polymer material incorporated as either a blend or a
> coating that substantially fills the C-shaped grooves, said
> conductive fabric having static dissipation properties comparable
> to metal-based fabrics whilst being resistant to dents and creases
> and wherein the one or more C-shaped grooves allow for continued
> exposure of the conductive polymer to the filament surface as the
> monofilament wears so that the filament retains its conductivity."
> (Emphasis added)

Accordingly, one embodiment of the instant invention is directed to an industrial belt used in making nonwoven textiles by airlaid, meltblown and spunbond processes. On the contrary, Takagi relates to garment fabrics for use in dust proof clothes and such fabrics are not capable of being used as industrial belts merely because they are "garment fabrics" and not industrial belts.

Industrial belts, in the context of the instant invention, typically use yarns having a diameter of 0.50mm or more (evidenced by page 3 of Exhibit I), and the linear density of such yarns is 2444 denier or higher (see conversion on page 358 of Exhibit II). The reason why yarns of such large diameter are used in industrial belts is because they are able to withstand the tension and load experienced by industrial belts, for example when used in processes such as airlaid, meltblown and spunbonding process. Industrial belts, such as the instant belt, are often subject to high stresses due to applied tension (required to prevent slippage of the conveyor belt on the machine drive rolls), stretching, heavy loads conveyed by the belt, high speed movement combined with side to side movement induced by guiding systems or off-tracking problems, and thermal extremes or thermal shocks. The breaking load of even a 0.50mm diameter industrial yarn is around 10.41daN (see page 202 of Exhibit II), which is equivalent to 23.40lb-force, and an industrial belt formed using such industrial yarns has a breaking strength that measures tens of hundreds of lb-force, and operate under tensions of 20-50pli (pounds per linear inch) of the belt. Applicants submit that Takagi, which uses fibers having a linear density of 200 denier or less,

just **cannot** be used in such environments. In other words, Takagi's fibers are **not** suitable for the purpose of the invention.

As to Rohrbach, it is directed to a nonwoven filter media. *Rohrbach*, Abstract. Accordingly, both Takagi and Rohrbach **do not** even remotely relate to industrial belts. Specifically, Takagi and Rohrbach are directed to a garment and hollow fibers for use in nonwoven filter media respectively, and **not** to an industrial belt as recited in the instant claims.

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that independent claim 1 is patentable over the relied upon portions of Takagi and Rohrbach, considered either alone or in combination, and is therefore allowable. Since independent claim 24 is similar or somewhat similar in scope to claim 1, it is also patentable, and therefore should be allowed.

Claims 1-4, 7-8, 11-14, 16-17, 19-20, 22, 24, 27, 28, 31-34, 36, 37, 39-40 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Takagi in view of Rohrbach in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,842,465 to Sillaots et al. ("Sillaots").

On page 15 of the Office Action, the Examiner contends that the Applicants have failed to show, or attempt to show, that all fabrics used in said processes must be permeable to function properly.

Firstly, the instant invention recognizes that prior art coated designs have suffered from a lack of durability and also interfere with the permeability of open mesh structures. See *Instant Application*, paragraph [0004]. Secondly, industrial belts used in making nonwoven textiles by airlaid, meltblown and spunbond processes have to have air permeability (See page 3 of Exhibit I) or else the belt is rendered useless due to inoperability in a nonwoven forming environment.

The Examiner cited the KSR vs. Teleflex to suggest that if a technique has been used to improve one device, and a person of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that it would improve similar devices in the same way, using the technique is obvious unless its actual application is beyond his or her skill. Applicants respectfully disagree.

Applicants submit that the instant industrial belt and Sillaots' conveyor belt are not similar in many ways in that conveyer belts used on cross-lapping machines are impermeable and coated, while the instant belt is not. It is well known that belts used in airlaid, meltblown or spunbonding processes must be permeable to function in their intended use.

Sillaots, clearly relates to a cross-lapping machine. A person of ordinary skill in the art well recognizes the fact that a cross-lapping machine is not used in airlaid, meltblown or spunbonding processes recited in the instant claims. The instant claims are specifically related to these processes, because there is a need for an industrial belt that can dissipate static charge that is developed between the fibers of the fibrous web when they are being "formed" on the belt. Sillaots' belt merely transports a nonwoven web in a certain fashion, after the web is already formed. There is no need for "static dissipation" in Sillaots.

Merely because Sillaots discloses that the belt used on the machine requires having physical and mechanical properties such as use of antistatic plastic to make the belt, one of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to modify Takagi, which relates to garment fabrics.

Applicants evidence the foregoing arguments using the following websites, which clearly show the purpose or use of a cross-lapping machine in the industry.

www.habisat.com for types of belts use in this industry and their differences

www.dilo.de for devices used in cross-lapping and diagrams depicting cross-lapping machines, and

www.ramicon-fiberlok.com for a video showing a cross-lapper belt in motion.

Applicants submit that conveyer belts used on such devices are **impermeable and coated**. However, it is well known that belts used in airlaid, meltblown or spunbonding processes must be permeable to function in their intended use as discussed above. Accordingly, one skilled in the art would not look to the belt of Sillaots for applications involving the present invention.

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that independent claims 1 and 24 patentably distinguish over Takagi, Rohrbach and Silloats, considered either alone or in combination, because the relied upon portions of the cited references fail to teach each and every limitation of claims 1 and 24 or motivate a person skilled in the art to modify or combine the references to practice the claimed invention.

III. DEPENDENT CLAIMS

The other claims in this application are each dependent from one of the independent claims discussed above and are therefore believed patentable for at least the same reasons. Since each dependent claim is also deemed to define an additional aspect of the invention, however, the individual reconsideration of the patentability of each on its own merits is respectfully requested.

<u>CONCLUSION</u>
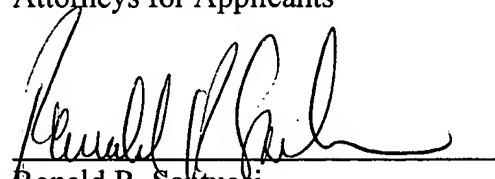
In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, all of the claims in this application are

patentable and Applicants respectfully request early passage to issue of the present application.

In the event the Examiner disagrees with any of statements appearing above with respect

to the disclosures in the cited reference, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner specifically

indicate those portions of the reference providing the basis for a contrary view.

The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees that may be required to

Deposit Account No. 50-0320.

<div style="margin-left: 50%">

Respectfully submitted,
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Attorneys for Applicants

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</div>

NEOSTAT 2001

The new solution for your Reicofil line ...

COFPA

NEOSTAT 2001
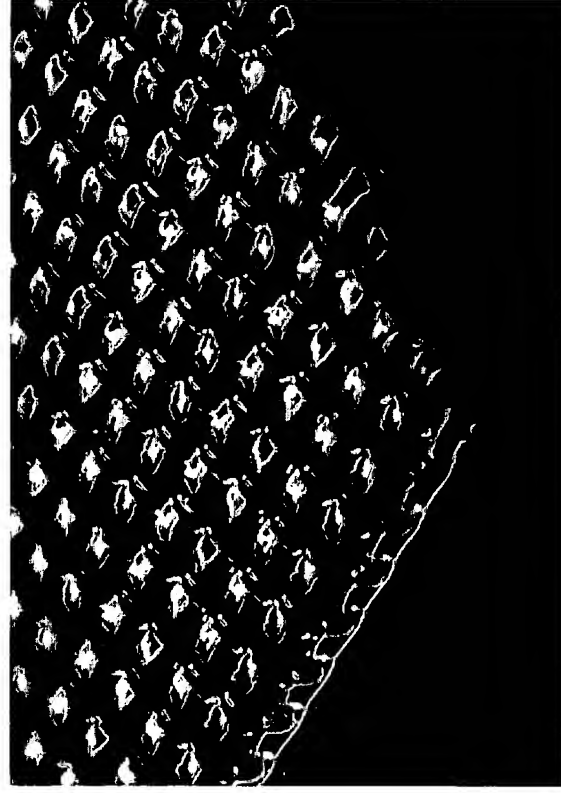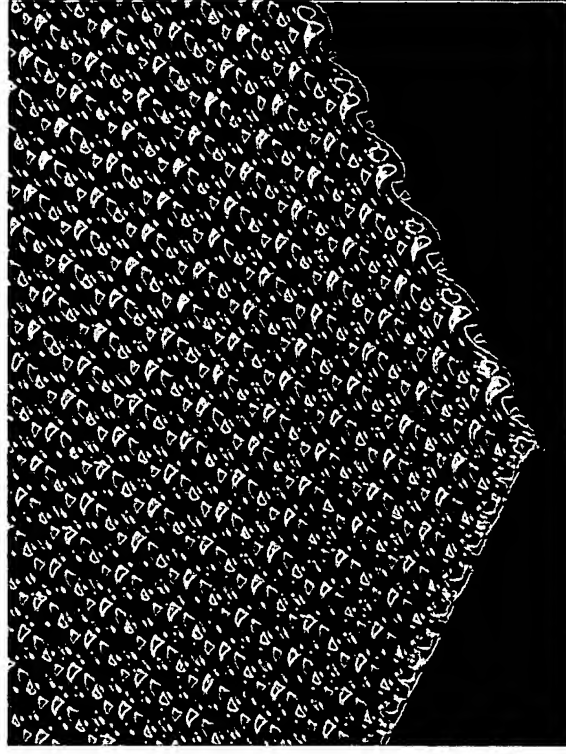
Neostat design.

Velostat 170 PC 500 design

COFPA

NEOSTAT 2001

Neostat 2001 versus Velostat 170PC 500

Design	Air Permeability (CFM)	MD Yarns	CMD Yarns
Neostat 2001	550	0.5 mm PET and conductive yarns	Flat yarn close to the product in order to increase fiber retention and big yarn on machine side
Velostat 170PC 500	500	0.5 mm PET and conductive yarns	Big yarn in cross machine direction

COFPA

NEOSTAT 2001

⌘ *NEOSTAT* is the result of a 2 years joint development between Cofpa and Reifenhäuser.

◁ Objective : this new patented design should solve at the same time operating problems on the last generation of Reicofil machines such as : fiber penetration, cleanliness, web release. This goal needs to be achieved with a durable and stable fabric design.

COFPA

NEOSTAT 2001

⌘ Main benefits:

⊠ Improved fiber support

⊠ Better formation

⊠ Easy to clean

⊠ Mechanical stability and resistance

⊠ Quick start-up

COFPA

NEOSTAT 2001

✥ Improved fiber support thanks to belt design :

⊠ Vacuum boxes stay cleaner for longer periods - less machine shut-downs

⊠ Good web release

COFPA

NEOSTAT 2001

⌘ Better formation :

⊠ By keeping vacuum boxes clean, uniformity of formation is guaranteed over longer periods of time.

COFPA

NEOSTAT 2001

⌘Easy to clean :

⌧A single layer design as *Neostat* with higher fiber support thanks to flat yarn closed to the top. This allows polymer drops to stay on surface and to be easily removed

⌧Multi layer designs with higher yarns density have shown good fibers retention. In this case fibers are trapped inside the fabric and are more difficult to clean.

COFPA

NEOSTAT 2001

⌘Mechanical strength :

☒By using thick monofilaments, *Neostat* design retains a high mechanical strength :

   ☒reduced risk of damage during production

   ☒supports shock wash (high-pressure, high temperature) and removal of polymer drips with scraper

COFPA

NEOSTAT 2001

⌘Quick start-up :

◩No grinding or other startup procedure is necessary. Full production speed can be reached immediately after installation of a new fabric. This will bring you value by increasing throughput.

COFPA

NEOSTAT 2001

⌘ Neostat design is tested and used on:

◨ Reicofil 3 MF, SSMMS: producing SSS and SSMMS :

◨ Reicofil 4: producing SS, SSS, SMMMS

COFPA

NEOSTAT 2001
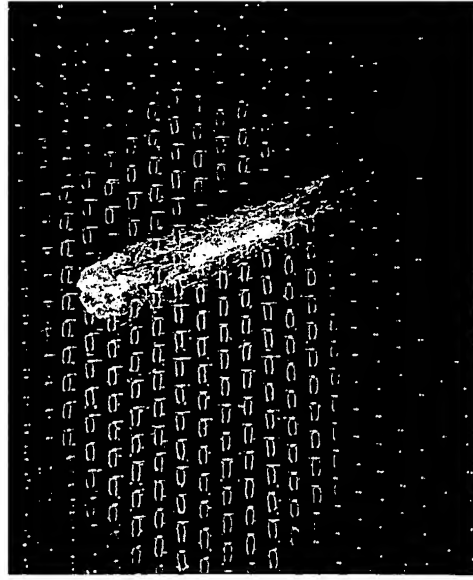
Polymer drip on *NEOSTAT*
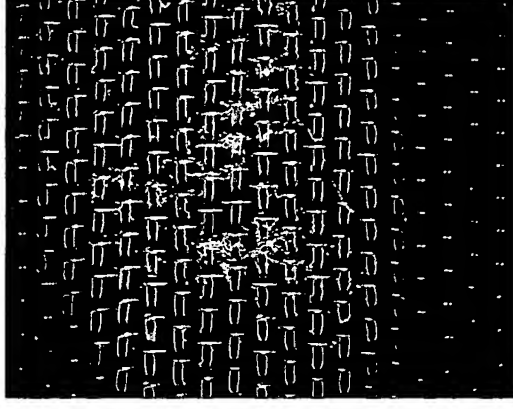
After cleaning with scraper only

⌘ Polymer drops are not embedded in the fabric and are easier to remove

COFPA

EXHIBIT II

⊚ Asten

PAPER MACHINE CLOTHING

Sabit Adanur, B.S., M.S., Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Department of Textile Engineering
Auburn University, Alabama, U.S.A.

TECHNOMIC
PUBLISHING CO., INC.

LANCASTER · BASEL

TABLE 4.2. Properties of Polyester Dryer Yarn Material (diameter: 0.5 mm).

	Density (dtex)	Tenacity (cN/tex)	Breaking Load (daN)	Elongation (%)	Free Shrinkage (%) (180°C, 30 min)	Testrite (%) (180°C, 2 min)	Loop Strength	
							daN	%
	2832	36.5	10.33	41.6	4.0	2.7	17.2	82.6
	2835	36.8	10.41	40.6	4.1	2.5	18.21	87.5
	2836	37.2	10.54	43.2	4.0	2.7	15.39	73.9
	2826	37.2	10.54	41.0	4.1	2.6	17.21	82.7
	2829	37.0	10.49	41.1	4.1	2.7	14.52	69.8
	2830	35.9	10.16	37.4	4.1	2.6	16.80	80.7
	2833	36.8	10.41	41.7	3.9	2.6	15.75	75.7
	2832	36.9	10.45	41.8	4.0	2.6	18.61	89.4
	2830	36.4	10.32	43.0	3.9	2.6	15.31	73.6
	2837	36.8	10.41	41.5	4.0	2.5	16.54	79.5
Average	2832	36.7	10.41	41.3	4.0	2.6	16.55	79.5
Minimum	2826	35.9	10.16	37.4	3.9	2.5	14.52	69.8
Maximum	2837	37.2	10.54	43.2	4.1	2.7	18.61	89.4
s	3.2	0.4	0.12	1.6	0.1	0.04	1.32	
v	0.1%	1.1%	1.1%	3.8%	1.9%	1.5%	7.9%	
Certificate		36.8		39.2	3.0			
Product tolerance:	2750 ± 150	36.0 ± 4.0	10.2 (9.5–11)	41.0 ± 6.0	3.5 ± 1.0	2.5 ± 1.0		

POLYESTER MONOFILAMENT SIZE EQUIVALENCY CHART

Diameter Thousandths of an Inch (mil.)	Diameter Millimeters	Denier	Decitex	Yards/lb.	Meters/Kg.
.0039	.10	95	108	45,591	93,881
.004	.1016	100	112	44,289	89,243
.0043	.11	116	129	38,327	77,230
.0047	.12	139	154	32,078	64,638
.005	.1270	157	175	28,345	57,115
.0051	.13	183	182	27,245	54,899
.0055	.14	190	211	23,425	47,201
.0059	.15	219	243	20,357	41,020
.006	.1524	226	252	19,684	39,863
.0063	.16	250	277	17,854	35,977
.0067	.17	282	314	15,786	31,809
.007	.1788	308	343	14,481	29,140
.0071	.18	317	352	14,057	28,325
.0075	.19	354	393	12,598	25,385
.0079	.20	393	436	11,354	22,879
.008	.2032	403	448	11,072	22,310
.0083	.21	434	482	10,286	20,727
.0087	.22	476	529	9,362	18,865
.009	.2286	510	567	8,748	17,628
.0091	.23	521	579	8,557	17,243
.0094	.24	558	618	8,020	16,160
.0098	.25	605	672	7,378	14,867
.010	.2540	630	700	7,068	14,278
.0102	.26	655	726	6,811	13,724
.0106	.27	.707	786	6,306	12,708
.011	.28	785	850	5,832	11,751
.0114	.29	818	909	5,452	10,987
.0118	.30	877	974	5,069	10,254
.012	.3048	907	1,008	4,921	9,915
.0122	.31	937	1,041	4,761	9,593
.0126	.32	1,000	1,111	4,483	8,994
.013	.33	1,064	1,183	4,193	8,449
.0134	.34	1,131	1,256	3,946	7,952
.0138	.35	1,199	1,333	3,721	7,497
.014	.3556	1,234	1,372	3,615	7,285
.0142	.36	1,270	1,411	3,514	7,061
.0146	.37	1,342	1,492	3,324	6,698
.015	.38	1,417	1,575	3,149	6,346
.0154	.39	1,494	1,660	2,988	6,020
.0157	.40	1,552	1,725	2,874	5,792
.016	.4064	1,612	1,792	2,768	5,577
.0161	.41	1,633	1,814	2,733	5,508
.0165	.42	1,715	1,905	2,802	5,244
.0169	.43	1,799	1,999	2,481	4,999
.017	.4318	1,820	2,023	2,452	4,940
.0173	.44	1,885	2,095	2,367	4,770
.0177	.45	1,973	2,193	2,261	4,557
.018	.4572	2,041	2,268	2,187	4,407
.0181	.46	2,063	2,293	2,163	4,358
.0185	.47	2,158	2,395	2,070	4,172
.0189	.48	2,250	2,500	1,983	3,997
.019	.4826	2,274	2,527	1,962	3,955
.0193	.49	2,346	2,607	1,902	3,833
.0197	.50	2,444	2,716	1,825	3,676

POLYESTER MONOFILAMENT SIZE EQUIVALENCY CHART

Diameter Thousandths of an Inch (mil.)	Diameter Millimeters	Denier	Decitex	Yards/lb.	Meters/Kg.
.020	.5080	2,520	2,800	1,771	3,567
.0201	.51	2,545	2,828	1,754	3,534
.0205	.52	2,647	2,941	1,688	3,397
.0209	.53	2,751	3,057	1,622	3,268
.021	.5334	2,778	3,087	1,606	3,237
.0213	.54	2,858	3,175	1,561	3,147
.0217	.55	2,966	3,296	1,504	3,032
.022	.56	3,060	3,400	1,458	2,939
.0224	.57	3,161	3,512	1,412	2,845
.0228	.58	3,274	3,638	1,383	2,748
.023	.5842	3,332	3,703	1,339	2,699
.0232	.59	3,390	3,787	1,316	2,652
.0238	.60	3,508	3,898	1,272	2,563
.024	.61	3,628	4,032	1,230	2,478
.0244	.62	3,750	4,167	1,190	2,398
.0248	.63	3,874	4,305	1,152	2,321
.025	.6350	3,937	4,375	1,133	2,284
.0252	.64	4,000	4,445	1,115	2,248
.0256	.65	4,128	4,587	1,081	2,178
.026	.66	4,258	4,732	1,048	2,112
.0264	.67	4,390	4,878	1,018	2,048
.0268	.68	4,524	5,027	986	1,988
.027	.6858	4,592	5,103	972	1,958
.0272	.69	4,660	5,178	957	1,929
.0276	.70	4,799	5,332	930	1,874
.028	.71	4,939	5,468	903	1,821
.0283	.72	5,045	5,606	844	1,782
.0287	.73	5,189	5,765	860	1,733
.029	.7366	5,298	5,887	842	1,697
.0291	.74	5,334	5,927	836	1,688
.0295	.75	5,482	6,091	814	1,640
.0299	.76	5,632	6,258	792	1,597
.030	.7620	5,670	6,300	787	1,588
.0303	.77	5,783	6,428	771	1,555
.0307	.78	5,937	6,596	751	1,515
.031	.7874	6,054	6,727	737	1,485
.0311	.79	6,093	6,770	732	1,476
.0315	.80	6,251	6,945	714	1,439
.0318	.81	6,410	7,123	698	1,403
.032	.8128	6,451	7,168	692	1,394
.0323	.82	6,572	7,303	679	1,368
.0326	.83	6,695	7,439	668	1,343
.033	.84	6,880	7,623	650	1,311
.0334	.85	7,028	7,808	635	1,279
.0338	.86	7,197	7,997	620	1,249
.034	.8636	7,282	8,092	613	1,235
.0342	.87	7,388	8,187	605	1,220
.0346	.88	7,542	8,380	591	1,192
.035	.89	7,717	8,575	576	1,165
.0354	.90	7,894	8,772	585	1,139
.0358	.91	8,074	8,971	552	1,114
.036	.9144	8,164	9,072	546	1,101
.0362	.92	8,255	9,173	540	1,089
.0366	.93	8,439	9,376	529	1,065
.037	.94	8,624	9,583	517	1,043
.0374	.95	8,812	9,791	506	1,020
.0377	.96	8,954	9,949	498	1,004
.038	.9652	9,097	10,108	490	986
.0381	.97	9,145	10,161	488	983
.0385	.98	9,338	10,375	478	963
.0389	.99	9,533	10,592	458	943
.039	.9906	9,582	10,646	465	938
.0393	1.00	9,730	10,811	458	924
.0397	1.01	9,929	11,032	449	905
.040	1.0160	10,080	11,200	442	892

NYLON MONOFILAMENT SIZE EQUIVALENCY CHART

Diameter Thousandths of an Inch (mil.)	Diameter Millimeters	Denier	Decitex	Yards/lb.	Meters/Kg.
.004	.1016	83	92	53,658	108,122
.0043	.11	96	106	46,436	93,589
.0047	.12	114	127	38,868	78,319
.005	.1270	130	144	34,341	69,198
.0051	.13	135	.150	33,008	66,512
.0055	.14	157	174	28,381	57,188
.0059	.15	181	201	24,663	49,697
.006	.1524	187	208	23,848	48,054
.0063	.16	206	229	21,632	43,588
.0067	.17	233	259	19,126	38,536
.007	.1778	254	283	17,521	35,305
.0071	.18	262	291	17,031	34,317
.0075	.19	292	325	15,262	30,754
.0079	.20	324	360	13,756	27,719
.008	.2032	332	369	13,414	27,030
.0083	.21	358	398	12,482	25,112
.0087	.22	393	437	11,343	22,856
.009	.2286	421	466	10,599	21,357
.0091	.23	430	478	10,367	20,890
.0094	.24	459	510	9,716	19,576
.0098	.25	499	554	8,939	18,013
.010	.2540	520	577	8,585	17,299
.0102	.26	541	601	8,252	16,628
.0106	.27	584	649	7,641	15,396
.011	.28	629	699	7,095	14,297
.0114	.29	675	750	6,608	13,311
.0118	.30	724	804	6,165	12,424
.012	.3048	748	832	5,962	12,013
.0122	.31	773	659	5,768	11,623
.0126	.32	625	917	5,407	10,696
.013	.33	878	976	5,080	10,236
.0134	.34	933	1,037	4,781	9,634
.0138	.35	990	1,100	4,508	9,084
.014	.3556	1,019	1,132	4,380	8,826
.0142	.36	1,048	1,165	4,257	8,579
.0146	.37	1,108	1,231	4,027	8,115
.015	.38	1,170	1,300	3,815	7,688
.0154	.39	1,233	1,370	3,620	7,294
.0157	.40	1,281	1,424	3,483	7,018
.016	.4064	1,331	1,479	3,353	6,757
.0161	.41	1,347	1,497	3,312	6,673
.0165	.42	1,415	1,573	3,153	6,354
.0169	.43	1,485	1,650	3,005	6,057
.017	.4316	1,502	1,669	2,970	5,985
.0173	.44	1,556	1,729	2,868	5,780
.0177	.45	1,629	1,810	2,740	5,521
.018	.4572	1,684	1,872	2,649	5,339
.0181	.46	1,703	1,892	2,620	5,280
.0185	.47	1,779	1,977	2,508	5,054
.0189	.48	1,857	2,063	2,403	4,842
.019	.4826	1,877	2,085	2,378	4,792
.0193	.49	1,936	2,152	2,304	4,644
.0197	.50	2,018	2,242	2,212	4,457
.020	.5080	2,080	2,311	2,146	4,324
.0201	.51	2,100	2,334	2,125	4,281
.0205	.52	2,165	2,428	2,042	4,116
.0209	.53	2,271	2,523	1,965	3,960

NYLON MONOFILAMENT SIZE EQUIVALENCY CHART

Diameter Thousandths of an Inch (mil.)	Diameter Millimeters	Denier	Decitex	Yards/lb.	Meters/Kg.
.021	.5334	2,293	2,548	1,946	3,922
.0213	.54	2,359	2,621	1,892	3,813
.0217	.55	2,448	2,720	1,823	3,673
.022	.56	2,516	2,796	1,773	3,574
.0224	.57	2,609	2,899	1,711	3,447
.0228	.58	2,703	3,003	1,651	3,327
.023	.5842	2,750	3,056	1,622	3,270
.0232	.59	2,798	3,109	1,595	3,214
.0236	.60	2,896	3,217	1,541	3,106
.024	.61	2,995	3,328	1,490	3,003
.0244	.62	3,095	3,439	1,442	2,905
.0248	.63	3,198	3,553	1,395	2,812
.025	.6350	3,250	3,611	1,373	2,787
.0252	.64	3,302	3,669	1,351	2,724
.0258	.65	3,407	3,786	1,310	2,639
.026	.66	3,515	3,905	1,270	2,559
.0264	.67	3,624	4,026	1,231	2,482
.0268	.68	3,734	4,149	1,195	2,408
.027	.6858	3,790	4,212	1,177	2,373
.0272	.69	3,847	4,274	1,160	2,338
.0276	.70	3,961	4,401	1,127	2,270
.028	.71	4,076	4,529	1,095	2,206
.0283	.72	4,184	4,627	1,071	2,106
.0287	.73	4,283	4,759	1,042	2,100
.029	.7366	4,373	4,859	1,020	2,057
.0291	.74	4,403	4,892	1,013	2,042
.0295	.75	4,525	5,028	988	1,987
.0299	.76	4,648	5,165	960	1,935
.030	.7620	4,680	5,200	953	1,922
.0303	.77	4,774	5,304	935	1,884
.0307	.78	4,900	5,445	910	1,835
.031	.7874	4,997	5,552	893	1,800
.0311	.79	5,029	5,588	887	1,788
.0315	.80	5,159	5,733	865	1,743
.0319	.81	5,291	5,879	843	1,700
.032	.8128	5,324	5,916	838	1,689
.0323	.82	5,425	6,027	822	1,658
.0326	.83	5,526	6,140	607	1,627
.033	.84	5,662	6,292	788	1,588
.0334	.85	5,800	6,445	769	1,550
.0338	.86	5,940	6,600	751	1,514
.034	.8636	6,011	6,679	742	1,498
.0342	.87	6,082	6,757	734	1,479
.0346	.88	6,225	6,916	717	1,445
.035	.89	6,370	7,077	700	1,412
.0354	.90	6,516	7,240	685	1,380
.0358	.91	6,684	7,405	869	1,349
.038	.9144	6,739	7,488	862	1,334
.0362	.92	6,814	7,571	655	1,320
.0366	.93	6,965	7,739	640	1,291
.037	.94	7,118	7,909	827	1,263
.0374	.95	7,273	8,081	813	1,236
.0377	.96	7,390	8,211	604	1,217
.038	.9652	7,508	8,343	594	1,198
.0381	.97	7,548	8,387	591	1,191
.0385	.98	7,707	8,584	579	1,167
.0389	.99	7,888	8,742	567	1,143
.039	.9906	7,909	8,788	564	1,137
.0393	1.00	8,031	8,923	555	1,120
.0397	1.01	8,195	9,106	544	1,097
.040	1.016	8,320	9,244	536	1,081
.045	1.143	10,530	11,700	423	854
.050	1.270	13,000	14,444	343	691
.055	1.397	15,730	17,477	283	571
.060	1.524	18,720	20,800	328	480
.065	1.651	21,970	24,411	203	409
.070	1.778	25,480	28,311	175	353
.075	1.905	29,250	32,500	152	307
.080	3.032	33,280	36,977	134	270